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AGRICULTURAL.

ON MANURES—THEIR USES AND APPLICATION.

BY WILLIAM CUTHBERT JOHNSON, ESQ.

(Concluded.)

These experiments are entirely confirmed by those which were instituted some time since by the authority of some of the German governments, who were anxious to ascertain the truth of the reported value of liquid manures in bringing poor land into cultivation. "This very question," says Dr Granville, "having been submitted a few years since to the consideration of the late Professor Hembstadt, of Berlin, by the Saxon and Prussian authorities, who were desirous to apply the city drains and cesspools to the recovery of barren and sandy lands, in the environs of Berlin and Dresden, that eminent agriculturist undertook, in conjunction with other learned men and practical farmers, a series of experiments, which were carried on for a great length of time, and were varied in every possible way, in order to avoid all sources of fallacy. The result of these experiments Hembstadt afterwards published, and they led to extensive agricultural operations, all of which proved successful. Professor Schubler, the writer of the most esteemed and certainly the most able treatise on Agronomia, or the best mode of knowing and treating every species of land, repeated and added to the experiments of Hembstadt, from which he obtained similar results; these he published in a tabular form, which has since passed into the hands of all the large practical farmers in Germany, and have formed the basis of instruction on manuring in the hands of the professors of agriculture, whom many of the continental governments have with infinite advantage established. From that table, concludes Dr Granville, the following facts may be collected:

If a given quantity of land sown, and without any manure yields three times the seed employed, then the same quantity of land will produce—

Five times the quantity sown when manured with old herbage, putrid grass, or leaves, garden stuff, &c.

Seven times when manured with cow dung.

Nine times with pigeon's dung.

Ten times with horse dung.

Twelve times with human urine.

Twelve times with goat's dung.

Twelve times with sheep's dung.

Fourteen times with human manure, or bullock's blood.

It has been clearly shown by many very accurately conducted experiments, that the quantity of nourishment or solid matters absorbed by the roots of plants, is in proportion to the impurity of the water with which they are moistened; thus M. Saussure caused some beans to grow under three different circumstances—the first were placed in distilled water, the second in sand, and watered with rain water, the third were placed in garden mould. The plants produced under these circumstances were actually analyzed, and were found to yield the following proportions of ashes:

1. Those fed by distilled water	3.9
2. Those fed by rain water	7.5
3. Those grown in soil	12.0

And although all attempts to make plants flourish in the pure earths have failed entirely, when they have been watered with pure water, yet a very different result has been experienced when an impure solution or liquid manure has been employed—thus M. Giobert having formed a soil of the four earths, silica, alumina, lime, and magnesia, in the most fertile proportion, in vain essayed to make plants flourish in it when watered with pure water only; but every difficulty was removed when he moistened these earths with the water from a dunghill, for they then grew most luxuriantly; and M. Lampadius still further demonstrated the chemical power of this drainage, for he formed in his garden compartments of a single earth—pure lime, pure alumina, and pure silica, and planted in each different vegetables, watering them with the dunghill drainage, and he found that they all flourished equally well. The soluble matters of a soil in fact constitute its most fertilizing portion, and if by any means the richest mould is deprived of these, as by repeated washings in cold or boiling water, the residuum or remaining solid matter is rendered nearly sterile, a fact first shown by M. Saussure, and since confirmed by a variety of experiments of my own; and that these truths may be still more forcibly elucidated, I will here add the observations upon the forcing properties of liquid manure, by the late T. A. Knight, Esq., of Downton, whose loss science has lately had to deplore, and from whom I gratefully acknowledge to have received, on many occasions, important advice, and the most zealous, the most cheerfully afforded information: to his memory the gardener must wreathe the brightest of his flowers, and the vegetable physiologist dedicate his works.

"I have shown, in a former communication," said the late President of the Horticultural Society, "that a seedling plum stock, growing in a small pot, attained the height of nine feet seven inches in a single season, which is, I believe, a much greater height than any seedling tree of that species was ever seen to attain in the open soil. But the quantity of earth which a small pot contains soon becomes exhausted relatively to one kind of plant, though it may be still fertile relatively to others, and the size of the pot cannot be changed sufficiently often to remedy this loss of fertility; and if it were ever so frequently changed, the mass of mould which each successive omission of roots would enclose must remain the same. Manure, therefore, can probably be most beneficially given in a purely liquid state, and the quantity which trees growing in pots have thus taken under my care without any injury, and with the greatest good effect, has much exceeded every expectation I had formed.

"I have for some years appropriated a forcing house at Downton to the purpose of experiment solely upon fruit trees, which, as I have frequent occasion to change, the subjects on which I have to operate are confined in pots. These at first were supplied with water, in which about one-tenth by measure of the dung of pigeons or domestic poultry, had been infused, and the quantity of these substances (generally the latter) was increased from one-tenth to one-fourth. The water, after standing forty-eight hours, acquired a color considerably deeper than that of porter, and in this state it was drawn off clear, and employed to feed trees of the vine, the mulberry, the peach, and other plants; a second quantity of water was then applied, and afterwards used in the same manner when the manure was changed, and the same process repeated.

"The vine and the mulberry being very gross feeders, were not likely to be soon injured by this treatment; but I expected the peach tree, which is often greatly injured by an excess of manure in a solid state, to give early indications of being overfed. Contrary, however, to my expectations, the peach tree maintained at the end of two years the most healthy and luxuriant appearance imaginable, and produced fruit in the last season in greater perfection than I had ever previously been able to obtain it. Some seedling plants had then acquired, at 18 months old, (though the whole of their roots had been confined to half a square foot of mould) more than eleven feet in height, with numerous branches, and have afforded a most abundant and vigorous bloom in the present spring, which has set remarkably well, and those trees which had been most abundantly supplied with manure have displayed the greatest degree of health and luxuriance. A single orange tree was subjected to the same mode of treatment, and grew with equal comparative vigor, and appeared to be as much benefited by abundant food as even the vine and the mulberry tree."

There are many accidentally-made experiments which entirely support those of Mr Knight. The immense growth of grapes by the great Hampton court vine has been supposed to be mainly owing to its roots having penetrated to an adjoining sewer, and those of the nearly equally celebrated vine at Valentines, in Essex, are known to reach an adjoining stagnant pool.

In saving and in preparing liquid manure, tanks will be found exceedingly useful by the cultivator. I find by a paper with which I was favored from Eastbourne a short time since, that they have been constructed in that neighborhood of flint, stones, and mortar with great economy and success. "At the Eastbourne workhouse, for 14 parishes, a tank has been made 23 feet deep by 11 wide, of the roughest materials, being only flint stones, and though they require more mortar than if they had been regularly shaped, yet only 90 bushels of lime were allowed, including two coats of plaster; and the workmanship is executed like field work, at ten shillings per 100 square feet, the only essential being that no clay (which worms in time bore

through) be used, and that the lime or Parker's cement be good.

It seems, too, that they have in that neighborhood turned even the drainings from the public roads to an useful account. "Upwards of twenty laborers' gardens have been watered by the rain which formerly injured the public road, and was therefore turned into a sink well, the water from which was used in planting potatoes in 1835, and occasioned good crops when sets not so watered entirely failed."

Sewer Drainage.

Considerable attention has recently been paid to the national value of the drainage matters of all great cities now generally wasted in the adjoining rivers; and this has been chiefly owing to the exertions of the Thames Improvement Company; and although from want of being properly supported, little has been yet effected towards redeeming this loss, yet the farmers of England have had, through the society's exertions, some facts of a very important nature laid before them. It has been shown that through the sewers of every town, an immense mass of urine and other excrements are annually lost to the soil, and that to such a sensible extent does this mass of drainage improve for the purposes of irrigation the water of a river, that the farmers have clearly ascertained that its value is increased very perceptibly as a fertilizer after it has passed even a small country town. I instance the waters of the Itchen as employed both above and below the city of Winchester. And whenever it has been found practicable to secure the sewer drainage in its unmixed state, it has been found, when employed in irrigation, to produce the most luxuriant crops of grass—and in no place has this been carried to so great an extent, as in the neighborhood of Edinburgh, which city, from its elevated position, affords unusual facilities for the conveyance of the sewer waters over the adjoining lands.

There are, says Mr Thomas Oliver, not less than three hundred imperial acres to which it is regularly applied, and with great advantage. Such ground is usually kept in grass, and yields from three to six cuttings in the season, which let to dairymen and others at rents varying according to circumstances from twelve to twentyfour pounds per acre. By this sewer water, says Mr Stephens, about 200 acres of grass land (1834) for the most part laid into catch-work meadow, are irrigated, whereof 130 belong to W. H. Miller, Esq., of Craigintinny, and the remainder to the Earls of Haddington and Moray, and other proprietors. The meadows belonging to these noblemen, and part of the Craigintinny meadows, or what are called the Old Meadows, contain about fifty acres, and have been irrigated for nearly a century. They are by far the most valuable on account of the long and continued accumulation of the rich sediment left by the water; indeed, the water is so very rich that the tenants of the meadows lying nearest to the town have found it advisable to carry the common sewer water through deep ponds, in which the water deposits part of the superfluous manure before it runs over the ground. Although the formation of these meadows is irregular, and the management very imperfect, the effects of the water are astonishing; they produce crops of grass not to be equalled, being cut from four to six times a year, and the grass given green to milch cows.

The grass is let every year by public sale, in small patches of a quarter of an acre and upwards, and generally brings yearly from twentyfour to thirty pounds per acre. In 1826, part of the Earl of Moray's meadow fetched fiftyseven pounds per acre.

About forty acres of the Craigintinny lands were formed into catch-work meadows before the year 1800, which comprises what is called Fillieside Bank Old Meadows, and is generally let at a rent of from twenty to thirty pounds per acre. In the spring of 1821, thirty acres of waste land called the Freegate Whins, and ten acres of poor sandy soil, were levelled and formed into irrigated meadow, at an expense of one thousand pounds. The pasturage of the Freegate Whins was let previously to this improvement for forty pounds per annum, and the ten acres for sixty pounds. They now bring from fifteen to twenty pounds an acre per annum, and may be much improved. This, adds Mr Stephens, is one of the most beneficial agricultural improvements ever undertaken, for the whole of the Freegate Whins is composed of nothing but sand, deposited from time to time by the action of the waves of the sea.

Never was one thousand pounds more happily spent in agriculture. It not only required a common sewer to bring about this great change, but a resolution in the proprietor to launch out his capital in an experiment on a soil of such a nature.—One hundred and ten of Mr Miller's meadows in 1827, gave a clear profit of two thousand and ten pounds. The yearly expense of keeping these meadows in repair is from ten to fifteen shillings per acre, which is more than double the expense of keeping water meadows in repair in general, for the watering of them is not only through the winter season, but the water is put on them for one or two days together, immediately after every cutting of the grass throughout the whole of the season."

It is to be lamented that so little has been hitherto done in England towards imitating the example of our Scotch brethren in saving the drainage matters of our large cities, a question of no mean importance in even a national point of view, and yet how few persons are even aware of its amount, or of the value of the fertilizing riches of the soil hourly pouring into the sea.

By carefully conducted experiments, and very accurate guaging, it has been ascertained that the principal London sewers convey daily into the Thames 115,608 tons of mixed drainage, consisting on an average composition of one part of solid or mechanically suspended matters, and twentyfive parts absolutely fluid. But if we only allow one part in thirty of this immense mass to be composed of solid substances, then we have the large quantity of more than 3,800 tons of solid manure daily wasted in the river from London alone! What might not the farmers of England effect if this mass of fertilizing matter was preserved at a reasonable rate for their use? Fifteen tons of this solid manure—nay, ten tons would render in some degree fertile an acre of the poorest cultivated, or even common or heath land. But allow, for the sake of accuracy, that twenty tons were required, even then 3800 tons—20 gives a daily allowance of manure sufficient for 180 acres of land; and if we give 300 days on which this manure was collected, that would afford an annual supply for fiftyfour thousand acres! Can I put this in a stronger light? Is it not lamentable that the fertilizing matter for such a breadth of land should be annually lost to the country? And in this calculation I allow nothing for the absolutely *fluid* portion of the drainage—I am now speaking of its mechanically diffused matters; added to which the farmer will readily allow that when once these 54,000 acres are fertilized and rendered productive, that some time elapses before even the most naturally barren soils require again replenishing with any other manure than that which their own crops supply by the assistance of the live stock of the farm; so that in fact, in each and every year 54,000 acres of land might be recovered from the waste and brought into cultivation by the solid manure of the London drainage alone.

These facts, these conclusions, are not confined to London; for, unfortunately, the drains of all the English towns are pouring the agricultural riches of the land into the ocean through a thousand pores, and it is only by the exertions of its unrivalled merchants, as I have elsewhere endeavored to show, that by their enormous imports of animal and vegetable matters, the land has not, by being gradually drained of its organic matters, been rendered sensibly less productive than in former periods, if not nearly sterile. The quantity of food lost to the country by this waste of manure is very great; for, only allowing one crop of wheat to be raised on these 54,000 acres, and taking three-quarters per acre as the average produce, this gives 162,000 of wheat per annum—a quantity sufficient to find bread for 162,000 persons; and although I confine this statement to the produce of one crop only, yet every cultivator is aware that under the four-shift system four crops are usually obtained by once manuring the soil, viz.: 1 turnips, 2 oats, 3 barley, 4 wheat.

In those situations, therefore, where the farmer has access to sewer water, he will have little need of preparing liquid manure artificially, for which Evelyn, in his treatise upon earth, more than two centuries since, gives some very good directions. Thus, when speaking of sheep's dung, p. 123, he observes of it, "profitable on cold grounds, and to impregnate liquors of choice use in the garden," and p. 160, he gives the following directions for making "*Muck water*, cried up for doing wonders in the field—throw off the shortest and best marle into your cistern exceedingly *comminute* and broken, which you may do with an iron rake, or like instrument, till the liquor becomes very thick; cast on this the dung of fowls, conies, sheep, &c, frequently stirring it; to this add the soil of horses and cows, grains, lees of wine, ale, beer, and any sort of beverage, broths, brine, fatty and greasy stuff of the kitchen; then cast in a quantity of melting chalk, of which there is a sort very unctuous, also blood, urine, &c., mixed with the water, and with this sprinkle your ground at seasonable times; and when you have almost exhausted the cistern of the liquid, then mingle the residue with the grosser compost of your stable and cow-house. The taking up of the water out of the cistern you may much facilitate, by sinking a tub or vessel near the corner of the cistern, and piercing it with holes at the bottom and sides, by which means you may take it out so clean as to make use of it through a great syringe or watering engine."

There is yet, continues Evelyn, a shorter process, namely, the watering with fishmongers' wash impregnated with the sweepings of ships and vessels trading with salt, adding to it the blood of the slaughter-house. He then proceeds to give various recipes for making other liquid manures; in which he strongly recommends the use of nitre as

one of the ingredients for "the barrenest land, or water fruit trees for prodigious effects," and, concludes Evelyn, "where there is good water there is commonly good earth. Never give much water at one time; if the water is from hungry fountains, expose it first to the warm sun for better concoction, infusing sheep's, pigeons' or neats' dung to give it body; but though the spring water be so bad, slow running river water is often very good, and pond water excellent." This system of artificial liquid manuring is well known in China.—The first care of the Chinese farmers, says Sir George Staunton, is to construct large cisterns, free from absorption, to contain, beside this manure, (night soil) and soil of every kind, all sorts of vegetables, as leaves or roots, or stems of plants; with all these they mix as much animal water as can be collected, or common water to dilute the whole; and in this state generally in the act of putrid fermentation, they apply it to the ploughed or broken earth,—and by a similar process the Flemish farmers also prepare liquid manure, and in several parts of Germany the same plan is generally adopted. Even soot and water have been advantageously mixed together, and forms, according to Mr Robertson, an excellent liquid manure. Asparagus, peas, and a variety of other vegetables, says this intelligent horticulturist, I have manured with this mixture with as much effect, as if I had used solid dung, but to plants in pots, particularly pines, I have found it admirably adapted; when watered with it they assume a deep healthy green, and grow strong and luxuriant

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A DURHAM COW.—The Philadelphia U. S. Gazette gives the following account of the milking of a short-horned Durham cow during the week commencing the 27th of May:

	Morning.		*Evening.*	
	Quarts.	Pints.	Quarts.	Pints.
Monday	13	0	12	0
Tuesday	12	1	13	1
Wednesday	13	0	14	0
Thursday	13	0	15	0
Friday	15	0	14	0
Saturday	14	0	15	0
Sunday	15	1 1-2	15	0 1-2
	93	2 1-2	99	1 1-2
			93	2 1-2

Total yield for the week commencing 27th of May and ending 2d of June, inclusive—7 days 104 quarts,

Being within a fraction of 28 quarts per day, and from which were made 14 3-4 lbs. of butter of the finest quality.

The weather was cold, chilly, and wet, and it was supposed that the quality was less than is usually made under favorable circumstances by the same animal. Our friends in the farming interest will see the necessity of improving the breed of cattle as much as possible. This cow will cost but little more to keep in the best manner, than an ordinary, poor, thriftless creature, that will neither give much milk nor that which is good.—*Boston Daily Times.*

STILL BETTER. *A good Cow.*—It gives us pleasures to record the successful efforts of gentlemen to increase the means of comfort to us, who are cramped in cities; and certainly, the augmenting of milk and butter is one of those exertions which must minister to such comforts. We give the following as the good doings of "*Dairy Maid*," the property of our neighbor James Gowan, of Mt. Airey, Germantown.

Dairy Maid's yield of milk for one week, from Wednesday, 5th June, to Tuesday, the 11th, inclusive.

	Morning. Qts.	Noon. Qts.	Evening. Qts.	Quarts.
Wednesday	12	6	7 1-2	25 1-2
Thursday	12	7	7 1-2	26 1-2
Friday	12 1-4	7 1-2	7 1-2	27 1-4
Saturday	13	7 3-4	8 1-2	29 1-4
Sunday	13	7 1-2	8 1-2	29
Monday	13	8 1-4	8	29 1-4
Tuesday	14	8 1-2	9	31 1-2
			Total	198 1-2

Being an average of more than 28 quarts per day. Butter not yet ascertained. The coming week's milk, which is expected to be greater, from improved feed will be reported. The feed of the past week was pasture, with a basket of grass morning and evening, cut from head land of a grain field, except on the evenings of the last three days, when a handful of chopt oats and corn, with shorts from hay-mow, was added.

The above yield is perhaps unprecedented by any *young* cow in this country under the circumstances, being in the fourth month from calving, and the calf having been with her till within a few days of trial. The milking at noon was adopted on account of the cow having been brought from the field to her calf, daily, at that time.

Dairy Maid is a beautiful roan, of the improved short horn Durham stock, bred by Mr Whitaker, of Yorkshire—imported last fall, and in point and proportions is said to have no superior. Her pedigree, which may be found in the third volume of the "Herd Book," is inferior to no cow on record.—*U. S. Gazette.*

Vegetation.—Nothing can be more singular than the unaccountable manner in which plants spring up on certain occasions. Thus after the great fire in London in 1666, the whole surface of the devastated city was in a short time covered with a luxuriant crop of the *Sisymbrium irio*, in such profusion that it was calculated that the whole of the rest of Europe did not contain so many specimens of this plant. Again, wherever a salt spring breaks out at a distance from the sea, its vicinity immediately abounds with salt plants, although none grew there before. When lakes are drained a new kind of vegetation springs up. Thus when the Danish Island of Zealand was drained, Vilny observed *Carex cyperoides* springing up, although that species is naturally not a native of Denmark, but a native of the north of Germany.—*Britsh Farm. Mag.*

Effects of thorough Draining.—A correspondent informs us, that when walking lately over the estate of Glen Caradale, belonging to Mr Campbell, of Auchinbreck, he was shown a piece of land on the home farm carrying its first crop after being reclaimed. It was formerly not worth a shilling an acre, wet and weedy, but having been drained last year, it this season carried a most excellent crop of oats, a few stalks of which, pulled at random from the field, measured each six feet nine inches in length, and an inch and a quarter in circumference above the first joint; the produce of one seed being upwards of 200 grains of well-filled, heavy corn.—*Scottish Guardian.*

Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

Saturday, June 22d, 1839.

EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS.

The display of *Roses* and *Pinks* was very splendid. The report of the Committee to award the prizes is herewith submitted. The specimen of *hardy Roses* by Augustus Aspinwall, Esq. were of the first order; had Mr Aspinwall selected specimens from his collection, and contended for all the prizes, there would not have been any successful competitor. The *China Roses* by Mr Samuel R. Johnson exceeded in beauty and size any former specimens exhibited at our rooms. Other specimens of Roses were presented by Messrs Rufus Howe, John Hovey and S. Walker.

Pinks, by Messrs Wm Meller, Johnson and Walker.

Bouquets, by Messrs John Hovey, C. M. Hovey, Winship, Kenrick, Howe, Meller and Walker.

The specimens from the garden of the Hon. John Lowell, came to hand in fine order and were much admired, viz. Clematis Sebbeldii, Hibiscus, Jatropha pandurædolia, Arum discolor, Cactus speciosissimus, C. Jenkinsonii, C. splendidum epiphyllum.

Native Plants, by E. Weston Jr. Esq. and F. Parker; Liriodendron tulipifera, Ligustrum vulgare, Viburnum dentatum, Cucubalus Behen, Rosa rubignosa, R. micrantha, Cistus Canadensis, Apargia autumnalis, Azalea viscosa, Solanum dulcamara, Kalmia latifolia, Antirrhinum Canadense, Cynoglossum officinale, Achillea millefolium, Erysimum officinale, Potentilla Norvegica, Prunella.

Native Plants, by William Oakes, Esq.; Hudsonia tomentosa, Arenaria Peploides, Glaux maritima, Lathyrus maritimus, Oxalis violacea, ditto cultivated, Iris versicolor and Virginica, Ranunculus sceleratus, Splachnum ampullaceum, Orobanche uniflora.

There were also some fine specimens of Native Plants by Thomas Lee, Esq. and C. Hovey of Lowell.

For the Committee.

S. WALKER, *Chairman.*

We, the undersigned, award the premiums offered by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, as follows:

Roses.—The premium of $10 for the best display of flowers to Augustus Aspinwall, Esq.

The premium of $5 for the best twentyfour hardy varieties, to S. R. Johnson.

The premium of $3 for the best twelve hardy varieties, to Rufus Howe.

The premium of $5 for the best twelve Chinese and other tender varieties, to S. R. Johnson.

Pinks.—The premium of $5 for the best display to Samuel Walker.

The premium for the best ten varieties of $3 to Samuel Walker.

The premium of $3 for the best seedling to William Meller.

JOSEPH BRECK.
J. E. TESCHEMACHER.

Boston, June 22d, 1839.

EXHIBITION OF FRUIT.

Strawberries.—Very fine specimens were presented by Messrs Hovey of Cambridgeport and James L. L. F. Warren, Esq. of Brighton. The seedlings of Messrs Hovey, marked No 1 and 2 were very large, high colored and beautiful to the eye. We shall speak of their flavor when we have a chance to taste them. Mr Warren also presented some very superior specimens of Warren's Seedling, Methven Castle, and the 'Monthly.'

For the Committee.

S. WALKER.

BIRDS ON FARMS.

The value of birds in districts settled as thickly as the county of Philadelphia, is appreciated by but few individuals. The beauty of their plumage delights the eye; their song cheers the husbandman in his toil, and gives a charm to the country which no resident can too highly appreciate. The joyous twitter of the swallow and the martin, the song of the blue bird in the spring, the delightful wild notes of the partridge, the lark, the plover, the robin, the thrush, the mocking-bird and the sparrow, awaken an interest in those companions of the farmer, which should impel him to prompt and energetic exertions for their preservation. And let me ask, was there ever a time when these interesting creatures demanded protection more than at the present period? In this county our farms are overrun by parties of worthless boys, and more worthless men, who employ their time in destroying whatever comes in their way. They break our fences, alarm and very often injure our cattle; jeopardize the lives and limbs of our people, and the teams with which they are at work, and many of them do not hesitate to plunder us of our poultry when an opportunity offers. They tread down our crops and injure and annoy us in various ways, and all for the ostensible purpose of destroying the few birds which yet remain with us, which are not worth to them the cost of the powder and shot used in their destruction. When our horses are alarmed and become unmanageable in consequence of their firing, they very often refuse to abstain from what they denominate their sport; and my people have been compelled to quit their work for fear of some serious accident, and still they would persevere.—Let us no longer submit to such annoyances and injury, but assert our rights boldly and fearlessly. There is a law which applies to this county, which, if put in force, is abundantly sufficient to afford our birds protection, and to rid us of this intolerable nuisance. The value of birds to a farmer, few are able to estimate. To say nothing of the songs of those warblers, to which I always listen with delight, their value in the destruction of bugs, flies, worms, and noxious insects, is incalculable. The swallow, the martin and many others, busily employ themselves in destroying mosquitoes, flies, and other tenants of the air, which annoy us with their sting, or injure us in other respects.

The robin, woodpecker, sapsucker, and various other birds, protect our orchards, destroy the worms and insects that there do us mischief, and in their absence there is no little labor required to protect and save the trees which their industry alone would relieve us from. Besides, they do their work better than we can. The presence of a worm in a young tree is only indicated to us by the borings thrown from the orifice made by his entrance, and in removing them with a knife serious injury is done to the tree. The bird, on the contrary, eats the egg, destroys the worm when young, or if he has avoided his vigilance and got under the bark, nature has endowed the two last mentioned with a strong bill with which to strike through the bark, and long and rough tongues with which to drag the lurking villain from his hiding place, and that too with the least possible injury to the tree. Where is the farmer who has not seen his apple trees perforated along the whole length of their trunk by these industrious laborers; and who has not seen such trees distinguished for their health and fruitfulness?

I can recollect when there were large orchards of healthy trees in parts of this county where it is now almost a folly to attempt to rear an apple tree. Those orchards that are near clumps of wood, may still exist here, but where there is no such harbor for birds designed for their preservation, it is in vain to attempt to rear a tree and preserve it against the destructive ravages of the insects that feed upon it.

The partridge, the plover and lark, too, feed upon insects and labor diligently to promote the interests of the farmer in destroying his enemies.—What gives a man more pleasure than when walking over his grounds, he is welcomed by the shrill whistle of the partridge, who, grown familiar with his friend and daily companion, cheers him in his toil and delights him when at leisure?

These birds I have often seen so tame that they would scarcely leave my path, and I remember a covey that during one winter, would frequently come to my gravel walk to receive the feed that was placed there for them. They amounted to about twenty, and I set a high value upon them; but there came upon my farm, during my absence, two gunners with their dogs, and destroyed them all. I assure you I felt the loss of those birds more than I would that of the best horse in my stable.

For myself, I feel in regard to my birds as the ancients did of their household goods; nor can I control a feeling of indignation and a sense of injury, when I see my neighbors or strangers wantonly destroying them upon my premises. There are many depredators in our wheat fields that are destroyed by the partridge, for it is on these he feeds. The lark and the plover do their work in our grass lands. The sparrow, blue-bird, wren and other small birds, labor diligently in our gardens, orchards and pleasure grounds, and they should be welcomed as agreeable visiters by all who reside in the country.

Boxes for their accommodation should be nailed to the trees, and by carefully avoiding to alarm them, and other kind means, they could be domesticated among us. They will otherwise take to the woods and by-places, and we shall be deprived of the pleasure of listening to their cheering songs, and lose the advantages of their incessant labors.

Farmers, think of this. Let us not be unkind to our neighbors, nor deny them reasonable privileges, but do not continue to refrain from expressing a sense of injury at their depredations, and of making known to all the high value we set upon our birds.—*Farmers' Cabinet.*

MOWING.

They who have not been in their youth accustomed to do this work, are seldom found to be able to do it with ease or expedition. But when the art is once learnt, it will not be lost.

As this is one of the most laborious parts of the husbandman's calling, and the more fatiguing, as it must be performed in the hottest season of the year, every precaution ought to be used which tends to lighten the labor. To this it will conduce not a little, for the mower to rise very early, and be at his work before the rising of the sun. He may easily perform half the usual day's work before nine in the morning. His work will not only be made easier by the coolness of the morning air, but also by the dew on the grass, which is cut the more easily for being wet. By this means he may lie still and rest himself during all the hottest of the day, while others who begun late are sweating themselves extensively and hurting their health, probably, by taking down large draughts of cold drink to slake their raging thirst. The other half of his work may be performed after three or four o'clock, and at night he will find himself more free from fatigue.

If the mower would husband his strength to advantage, he should take care to have his scythe and all the apparatus for mowing in the best order. His scythe ought to be adapted to the surface on which he mows. If the surface be level and free from obstacles, the scythe may be long and almost straight, and he will perform his work with less labor and greater expedition. But if the surface be uneven, cradley, or chequered with stones, or stumps of trees, his scythe must be short and crooked. Otherwise he will be obliged to leave much of the grass uncut, or use more labor in cutting it. A long and straight scythe will only cut off the tops of the grass in hollows.

A mower should not have a snead that is too slender, for this will keep the scythe in a continual tremor, and do much to hinder its cutting. He must see that it keeps perfectly fast on the snead; for the least degree of looseness will oblige him to use more violence at every stroke. Many worry themselves needlessly by not attending to this circumstance.

Mowing with a company ought to be avoided by those who are not very strong, or who are little used to the business, or who have not their tools in the best order. Young lads who are ambitious to be thought good mowers, often find themselves much hurt by mowing in company.

Mowers should not follow too closely after each other, for this has been the occasion of fatal wounds. And when the dangerous tool is carried from place to place, it should be bound up with a rope of grass, or otherwise carefully secured.—*Ibid.*

Steam Plough.—Among the new inventions in France is one which is much talked of among speculators and manufacturers. It is a steam plough of very peculiar construction, with which it is said four miles of ground can be excavated with an engine of only eight horse power, to the depth of a foot and the breadth of two feet, in a single hour. The projector of the canal from Orleans to Nantes, which, under ordinary circumstances, would require at least five years for its construction, pretends that in one year the whole would be completed by the use of this machine, and that the saving in mere interest of capital would amount to forty thousand pounds sterling. A friend of mine, who is one of the best engineers in Europe, tells me that he has seen the instrument, and that with some ameliorations he believes it would accomplish all that has been stated. The earth as it is turned up is thrown into a sort of sail, which throws it to a distance of sixty feet.—*Letter Corr. Gardener's Gazette.*

What can be more curious than the circumstance that when the potato is propagated by cuttings, these cuttings will produce roots of the same quality; but when it is propagated by seed, scarcely two roots resemble each other. This is the case generally of trees and plants. A cutting of the golden pippin will produce a golden pippin; a seed of the same tree will produce a crab. If it were not for this law of nature against us, we might perpetuate all fruits.—*Farmer's Magazine.*

[For the New England Farmer.]

MR COLMAN—The remark is common, though none too much so to render its truth palatable, that every individual in the community possesses and exercises an influence over the minds and actions of some portion of the population among whom he dwells. Some may truly be limited in their operations, to a narrow sphere, and oftentimes, it is well for the world that it is so, for were their peculiar notions made an article of public creed, sad and fatal would be the consequences; as for instance, if the intemperate man or the votary of vice, in any of its hideous forms, could induce all others to be like them, the earth must become not only the abode of mortals, wrecked of every noble principle, but her luxuriant and beautiful surface, would soon be, like "the field of the slothful, all grown over to thorns and thistles." And, fortunately, there are those in *every* community who exercise a *general* influence, insomuch, that the habits and general character of the people are formed in fashion as their own. The individuals who compose this class are more generally the intelligent and the good—those who have *motives* for their action, and whose motives can be sustained by the fitness of things. At the head of this class may probably be ranked the clergy, or teachers of various religious denominations, for it is to them that the world looks for those noble and precious examples, which are to make them better and happier here, as well as for an exposition of the holy precepts, an obedience to which will conduct us to the purer scenes which await us hereafter.

It has always been a matter of much wonder and frequent astonishment to us, that this class of men, who may be supposed to hold more familiar converse with their Maker, since their vocation naturally leads them to the more perfect investigation of his character, are so indifferent with regard to his handy-work. Many of them, as our observation verifies, regard "the things which are seen, and which declare his eternal power and god-head" with cold indifference if not positive contempt.

Where is the propriety of these things? If the Creator is our father and our friend, what moral right have we to pass by any portion of his works with apathy? They are evidently created with variety adapted to our comfort, and arranged in order calculated to gratify our taste. They possess *hidden* qualities, as if to invite our research, and while we investigate, wonder and admire, we cannot but imagine ourselves happier and better for the exercises to which we are subjected.

The clergyman who has during the last year taken an abode among us, happily possesses a fine taste in these matters, and the effect of it has already appeared around his domicil, by the appearance of plants, shrubs and trees, which his own hands have planted and his own care has nurtured. His garden is enriched and adorned with plats of strawberry, raspberry, &c., while the grape is distending itself along the alley. The border is ornamented with the gooseberry and neatly pruned currant, while his court-yard has become the repository of various flowering shrubs, whose early and latter blossoms give a balmy fragrance not only to his own quiet territory, but also to that of his neighbor, and of the traveller who journeys by his gate; and trees whose graceful form and beautiful foliage will ere long attract the admiring attention of the passer-by that way, and furnish a fanciful orchestra for nature's songsters.

Always ready to encourage a taste for rural improvement, particularly when it develops itself in the bosom of such men, who are or should be lights of the world in the things that are, as well as those which are to come, we made an arrangement with our friend to go with him to the mountains, at a proper season to get fir trees for the embellishment of his own sweet premises.

"May day" is an affair of less note here than in the region of country from whence he came, or in blustering cities, for every one, in these parts "pursues the even tenor of his way" on this as on other days. We, however, as the morning was cloudy, an omen of good, in such enterprises, set apart the day for our mountain excursion. The region through which we passed, was far less interesting in an agricultural than in a philosophical view; for in the former, our eyes were not greeted by many smooth meadows, or the prospect of rich pastures or waving grain fields. The fences were quite out of trim, and in many cases the place of their slumbering ruins hastening to decay, was defined by hedges of brambles and alders. The orchards presented a ludicrous appearance of scrubby trunks and matted tops clothed with moss, all arguing that the reign of temperance if not yet begun, would soon be complete, so far as cider was concerned, and that no rich juicy apples would be gathered there to satisfy the gusto of those who have the privilege of living on the richer bounties of the earth, if by patient and persevering industry they will earn them. The highway was a counterpart to all the other ways of men that we saw around us, for in many places it was rough as the hedgerows that bounded it. On reaching a stream, one of the beauties of this region, we found the bridge minus, and on looking for a place to go forward, saw the necessity of turning into a meadow *in May*, and crossing on a poor apology of an affair, which had been thrown up or rather *down* for the *present*, to answer the traveller on his way, at the great danger of his own life and that of his beast. Wherever we find an enterprising people we are in most cases sure of good roads; and wherever a thorough moral culture is pursued, every other species of useful culture is consequential.

We found on enquiry, that in the region most obnoxious to our taste, that the people had become "wiser than their teachers are," and were therefore walking through their pilgrimage "in the light of their own eyes, after the desire of their own hearts."

Our ascent up the mountain lasted for three miles, in many places very steep and difficult, but over a road quite as smooth as those in the valley we had just left. In fact, everything in this region of clouds gave as much appearance of thrift as was to be found, with exceptions, in the land of mud which we had just left.

So far as relates to our getting trees, suffice it to say, we found a plenty, loaded our wagon in haste, and sped our way homeward, through fear night and the bears would give us an unfriendly greeting in this land of rocks and rivulets, of bristling firs and moss, which spreads its carpet without restraint.

It was with unusual satisfaction, that from the hill top, we again looked over our beautiful valley, dotted here and there with farm establishments, each with its meadow, just spreading its new carpet to enrich the landscape; and its grove to give beauty and variety to the sweet scenery of summer. The contrast between where we were going and where we had been was sufficient to awaken a feeling of satisfaction with the lot which had been appointed us, and to awaken a spirit of ambition, to prompt us forward in making our *pleasant* places *beautiful*. Of our trees, suffice it to say, they were duly located in places other than those, where strangers alone will be their admirers, and they are now all in a flourishing condition, apparently *grateful* for our kindness in removing them to their new abode.

The effect of this enterprise was a happy one. Our *clergyman had been* and got firs, and others would go. But the influence of that day's labor, is not begun. Future years will feel it and future ages will enjoy the benefits of it. It will be felt in a degree through time.

Clergymen, men of taste and influence every where, will you "go and do likewise?" The world *will be improved, morally and physically improved* if you will. "Home, sweet home," is the place where man's happiest hours must be spent, and where his virtues should shine the brightest, and in order to make happiness more complete, and virtue more pure, it should be adorned with all which can soften and subdue the rough asperities of our nature. Home! thou sacred place, where our days like a taper, are to waste away where future generations are to break forth in the first dawnings of thought, where the principles which are to actuate them in all after years, are to spring up and grow, where associations of the kindest character are to intermingle and twine around our hearts, what shouldst thou be but a paradise, a miniature of the Eden which is lost, and a type of the Eden which is to be found. W. B.

Mount Osceola, June 18, 1839.

Eastern Railroad.—The Salem papers say that the Railroad is progressing with great rapidity. About three-fifths of the line from Salem to Ipswich is said to be completed. They have got through more than half and much the worst half of the great ledge in Beverly, and nearly finished the abutment on that side of North River. It is expected that the road will be open on that part of the route, about the first of October.

The British Queen.—This steamer must be a magnificent affair. A writer from Glasgow says: "You will be highly gratified with her arrangements throughout. Her funnel was lying on deck, and I took a promenade of sixty feet through, hat on and all, standing."

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,
AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

Boston, Wednesday, June 26, 1839.

[For the New England Farmer.]

Mr Colman—Dear Sir: You will see by various evidences (which are certainly plain enough to myself at least) that I am not much accustomed to writing and composition, especially for the press; and I shall therefore make but a few remarks, which have a heavy bearing upon my mind, leaving the subject to such remarks as your pen and heart may suggest.

I have for years been in the habit of reading more or less the New England Farmer, and have often regretted that there is so little matter in it of use to the small, poor, middle-interest farmer, and to those who can get but little land, and are obliged to devote every inch of it as it were, and every moment of his time to the production of the real and substantial articles of consumption; and that there is so much about flowers, tulips, geraniums, &c. &c.; and so much about this and that great farm, managed by the rich and opulent, all of which is beyond the reach and calculated to discourage the great mass, and of all others the most important class, the most valuable, I might say the invaluable and indispensable class of the tillers of the soil. What a heaven this earth would become if this employment were desired and sought after as are those employments usually pronounced fashionable and genteel. It appears to me that the greatest good that any one could render his country or the world would be to ascertain the smallest amount of land absolutely necessary to support a family of say from five to ten persons; and establish the position that it is as much as any person ought to be allowed to possess; and that it is the duty of every one who has the good of his fellow creatures at heart, to do all in his power to turn the flood and host of the devotees to fashion, folly and extravagance back to the fountain and source of life from which they have so grossly departed, and formed for themselves plans and habits of life which are no other than avenues to sin, distress, misery and death.

There was a time when some, if not most, of our New England farmers raised all they wanted to eat, drink, and wear; the mothers, wives, and daughters spun, wove, and made up all the clothing which their fathers, sons and brothers required, while *they* labored in the field. When this state of things existed, they were as independent as any human condition can be made; had enough and to spare; were healthy, hearty and happy, and comparatively speaking, were giants—But how are times changed since their day. There is not, probably, a farmer now living in New England upon this plan. Every farmer's son and daughter are in pursuit of some genteel mode of living. After consuming the farm in the expenses of a fashionable, flashy, fanciful education, they leave the honorable profession of their fathers to become doctors, lawyers, merchants, or ministers, or something of the kind, and desert the country to flood the cities and waste life in fashion, amusement, extravagance, idleness and dissipation.—What are the consequences of such a course? Why it is generally admitted that about nine out of ten are, in respect to property and independence, and too often in respect to health and morals, broken down or lost, while of those that remain in the country, the temperate and industrious tillers of the soil, very few fail to reach an old age of independence and comfort.

It appears to me that it is in the power of the conductors of such journals as the New England Farmer, and devoted like that to the exclusive purpose of promoting, elevating and rewarding industry, economy, and good management, to change this state of things to some extent. Having this impression, I would enquire whether if good and able men would give their attention to this state of things, something might not be done to prevent or remedy the evils consequent upon this general forsaking of the soil on the part of the great mass; and the popular and extravagant system of farming adopted by the few farmers in this vicinity, under whose influence and patronage the New England Farmer seems to be. C. S.

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We give place to the above communication as the fair and true expression of feelings which crowd and burden many good and reflecting minds among us. We should be glad to remark upon them at large; for it will be seen that if so we chose to do, our unknown correspondent has given us a text to preach upon for every day for a month to come; but we must restrict our comments within a narrow circle.

We do not agree with him in his suggestion that the accounts of large farms which have been given in the N. E. Farmer, have been without practical use to farmers on a smaller scale. On the contrary, we believe that there has not been a single statement of farming, among those presented to the Massachusetts Agricultural Society for premiums, of which we have published fourteen in succession, which is not full of matter bearing as directly upon the pursuits of the smallest farmer as upon those of the farmers who operate upon the largest scale. From the farmer who tells us particularly by what method he raises ten acres of corn, we certainly can learn, as well as from any one, how we can cultivate a single acre; from the mode in which he reclaims his peat bog, so that instead of producing a worthless kind of herbage it shall be made to yield three hundred bushels of potatoes or three tons of the best of hay to an acre, we can certainly learn as well as from any other example, how we can redeem and render productive our one or even our half acre. When he speaks, likewise, of the extravagant farming in the vicinity of the capital, we should be glad if his notions had been a little more definite. If he intends by it that a farmer whose means are limited and small, who has a growing family to maintain by his labor, and who perhaps at the same time is in debt, who should build an expensive house, fill it with elegant and luxurious furniture, devote much time to forming gravel walks, excavating fish ponds, and building expensive and faced stone walls, would deserve to be reproached for his extravagance and improvidence, more than that, for his injustice to his family and his creditors, we agree with him entirely; although for men of ample fortune these improvements and embellishments are highly commendable, and a most useful and public-spirited application of their superfluous wealth. But if he means to censure the farmer who seeks to render every inch of his land productive, to apply all the manure which he can purchase and apply to advantage to its improvement, to reclaim all the unproductive parts of his farm and render them productive at an expense which their increased yield will amply and speedily remunerate, and indeed to borrow capital for the purpose of agricultural improvements, where the security which he gives for it is such as every honest man would wish to give and to receive; and where, in all human probability, the improvement proposed will in a reasonable time give him the power of fully repaying the loan, so far in our opinion from reproaching such a man for extravagance, we do most heartily commend him for his industry and enterprise. We wish the agricultural community abounded with such men, and then we should be able to show our young people the strongest inducements to devote themselves to agricultural labor, instead of throwing themselves away upon the idleness and frivolities and dissipations of the city. Capital is as essential to successful farming as to successful commerce or successful manufacturing. We recollect the remark made to us many years ago by a most judicious and experienced farmer in the vicinity of Boston, that "he had always remarked that those farmers who purchased the most manure, always obtained the best crops and the most money." We are familiar, likewise, with several instances, where, for example, peat bog, which yielded no herbage worth the mowing, has by a reasonable expense been converted into productive fields, which pay a clear profit of from eighteen to twenty dollars an acre, or more than the interest of three hundred dollars. The advice is often given to farmers to cultivate a little land and cultivate it well. Our advice is to cultivate a good deal of land and cultivate it well. If you design to farm for profit and advantage, then go to the extent of your ability, provided the returns will pay for your investments and labor. Beyond that it would be folly to go. But we should be very unwilling to charge the class of farmers whom we have described with extravagance; and more than that we are disposed to regard them as the very best examples for the instruction of the small farmer—whereas the Do-little family are but a poor pattern for any body.

But then in another matter we cordially concur with our correspondent. In his wish that it might be demonstrated, as far as it can be done, what is the smallest extent of land on which the substantial supplies of a family consisting of five to ten persons can be obtained. He will perceive at once, however, what a variety of circumstances and qualifications are involved in the calculation; as for example, What is the quality and condition of the land? What is the amount of labor to be expended on it? What are the sources or means of manure? What are the crops which it is proposed to raise? How are the family willing to live? Is it proposed to live exclusively upon the produce by its actual consumption, or to raise such crops as by sale may yield the means of purchasing the necessaries of life? Then again, what is indicated in the notion of family supplies? A farm may be made to produce all that is necessary to the comfortable support of life. It may furnish all the food and all the clothing which are indispensable to that end. But these matters constitute a small part of what fashion and habit have rendered desirable, and converted into articles of the first necessity. "Man wants but little here below" as far as the support and even comfort of life is concerned. But this assertion is anything but true when applied to the style of living prevalent throughout the community. In passing down through Washington street in Boston, or Broadway in New York, we have often amused ourselves in considering how few of all the infinite multitude of articles exposed for sale in the shops are indispensable and essential to the comfortable support of life. But we are entering upon a wide subject, from which it is necessary that we should now refrain. It is often observed that the actual productive power of a single acre has never been ascertained. It would be gratifying to see even an approach to the maximum product.

We design hereafter to revert to the letter of our correspondent for the purpose of touching other interesting matters which it suggests. In the mean time, we commend it as a subject for reflection to our readers.

H. C.

The Reports of the Horticultural Society for Saturday last will be found on another page of this paper.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, June 24, 1839.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market, 175 Beef Cattle, 12 Working Oxen, 15 Cows and Calves, 560 Sheep and Lambs, 350 Swine. 160 Swine were reported last week.

Prices.—*Beef Cattle.*—Last week's prices were not sustained and we reduce our quotations. First quality, $9 25 a $9 50. Second quality, $8 75 a $9 00. Third quality, $7 50 a $8 50.

Cows and Calves.—We noticed sales at $30, $36, $38, $45, and $55.

Sheep and Lambs.—Lots were taken at $3 75, $3 88, $3 94, and $4 00.

Swine.—"Dull." A lot of old hogs, selected, mostly barrows, at 8, and a lot nearly all sows at 7. A lot of small pigs at about 8. At retail from 7 1-2 to 11.

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded Northerly exposure, week ending June 23.

June, 1839.		5 A.M.	12, M.	7, P.M.	Wind.
Monday,	17	48	73	66	W.
Tuesday,	18	56	80	64	S.
Wednesday,	19	57	66	56	S.
Thursday,	20	54	73	60	W.
Friday,	21	62	88	64	S. W.
Saturday,	22	54	66	62	E.
Sunday,	23	59	79	64	E.

GARDENER WANTED.

A Gardener will be wanted by the subscriber on the 21st of July next. He must bring good recommendations for his sobriety, industry and skill. A married man would be preferred. Wages $400, payable quarterly, and no perquisites or privileges. The place must be kept in as high order as it is now in, or the contract is to be void.

JOHN LOWELL.

Bromley Vale, Roxbury, June 26. 3t

TULIPS, RANUNCULUSES, PINKS AND VIOLAS.

S. WALKER, of *Roxbury*, offers for sale in beds, or of such quantities as may suit purchasers, from 1 to 2500 bulbs of *choice Tulips*. The bulbs were imported from Holland, France and England, to which yearly additions have and will continue to be made of the newest and choicest varieties. Persons wishing to purchase a bed of superb *Tulips* will do well to *make a selection for themselves when the bulbs are in bloom*, (about the 1st of June.) The prices will conform to the *quality* of the flowers selected, but in no case will the charge *exceed* the *lowest* market prices, in the country where the bulbs were raised, and cheaper than the like *quality* can be imported.

Tulips in beds of from 30 to 100 rows, containing from 210 to 700 bulbs, or by the dozen, 100 or 1000.

Viola grandiflora—Pansy, or Heartsease. Upwards of 2000 superb varieties will be exhibited and offered for sale when the Tulips are in bloom.

Ranunculuses—fine mixtures, at from 82 to 85 per 100.

Pinks—fine named varieties, from 25 cents to $1 each.

For particulars apply to S. WALKER, or to JOSEPH BRECK & CO. eow

SCYTHES AND RAKES.

The subscribers have received their usual supply of Scythes, Rakes, &c. among which are

100 doz. Hall's Rakes, superior.
100 " Wilder and Eddy's, do.
200 " Common, do.
25 " English Cast Steel Grass Scythes.
10 " " " " Cradle "
100 " " " " Border "
200 " Round Scythe Stones and Rifles.
100 " Square " " "
300 " Patent Scythe Snaiths, superior.

June 19. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

MULBERRY FOLIAGE.

Quantities of Mulberry Leaves for feeding Silk Worms, may be had by application, personally or by mail to WINSHIP'S Establishment, or to JOSEPH BRECK & CO. 52 North Market Street, Boston.

Brighton, June 17.

ANNUALS IN POTS.

J. L. L. F. WARREN has for sale, at his garden in Brighton, a great variety of Annuals, started in pots and ready for transplanting.

Tulips, Ranunculuses, Anemones, Auriculas, Carnations, Picotees, Pinks and Geraniums

H. GROOM, of Walworth, near London, England, by appointment Florist to Her Majesty Queen Victoria, begs respectfully to call the attention of his friends and the admirers of flowers in America generally, to his extensive collection of the above flowers, which from his having been very successful in their cultivation this season he can offer at very moderate prices. He would particularly recommend to those persons about commencing the growth of the Tulip (which in England is becoming very fashionable) the unde recollections in beds, as it is by far the cheapest mode of purchasing them.

Tulips arranged in beds with their names.

First Class.

A bed of 30 rows containing 210 bulbs including several of the newest varieties, - - - - - - - £15
A bed of 45 rows, - - - - - - - - - £21
A bed of 60 rows, - - - - - - - - 25 guineas

Second Class.

A bed of 30 rows including many fine sorts, - £10
A bed of 45 rows do - - - - £14
A bed of 60 rows do - - - - £17 10s

Tulips not arranged.

100 Superfine sorts with their names from £7 7s to £13
Superfine mixtures, from - - - 7s 6d to 21s

Ranunculuses.

100 Superfine sorts, with their names from £3 3s to £5 5s
Superfine mixtures, from - - - 5s to 21s per 100

Anemones.

100 Superfine sorts with their names, - - £3 10s
Superfine double mixtures from 10s 6d to 21s per 100

Auriculas.

25 Superfine sorts with their names, - - £3 13s 6d

Catalogues with the prices of the other articles may be had on application.

Orders received by JOSEPH BRECK & CO.
Nov. 1. eow.

BRUSSA MULBERRY.

A fresh lot of *genuine* Brussa Mulberry Seed just received at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street This species of Mulberry flourishes best in high and even *poor lands*, and is more likely to endure the rigors of our severe winetrs and not so subject to the effect of the frost, as trees brought from more southern latitudes, or warmer climes.

The leaves of the Morus alba of Brussa, are said to contain a much greater quantity of saccharine matter, than any other of the white species, and moreover, the leaf is much larger than those of Italy and Spain; it is also a hardy tree, susceptible of being raised in climates, where the frosts are severe.

At the annual fair of the American Institute, at New York, in October last, specimens of the leaves of the Brussa tree, of different years' growth, were exhibited, and excited universal approbation, and the Institute awarded a silver medal for the introduction of this invaluable tree, observing in the report of the committee, "that these with every new and useful plant, calculated to withstand the rigors of our climate, are worthy of attention, and those introducing them into our country deserve to be placed on the catalogue of our country's benefactors."

May 22.

CORN SHELLERS.

Just received at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, a supply of Currier's Patent Corn Shellers; a very convenient and cheap article. A right to using said machines in counties or towns may be obtained by applying as above.

April 17. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

NEW BOOKS.

A Treatise on the Cultivation of the Dahlia and Cactus. By E. Sayers.

Also. Birds and Flowers and other Country Things. By Mary Howitt.

Dennis' Silk Manual.

American Flower Garden Companion.

American Fruit Garden Companion, and

An Essay on the Practicability of Cultivating the Honey Bee in Maritime Towns and Cities as a Source of Domestic Economy and Profit. By J. V. C. Smith, M. D., for sale by

June 12 JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

BEES WANTED.

One or two first rate Hives of Bees *wanted immediately*. They must be warranted free from the *moth*. Apply at the New England Farmer Office, 52 North Market Street.

June 12

DURHAM SHORT HORN BULL.

For sale, a very fine Durham Short Horned Bull, three years old. For further particulars inquire at the New England Agricultural Warehouse.

Boston, June 12, 1839

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

			From	To
Ashes, Pearl, per 100 lbs.			6 50	6 75
Pot, " " "			5 00	5 12
Beans, white, Foreign,		bushel	1 75	2 25
" " Domestic,		"	2 00	3 00
Beef, mess,		barrel		16 00
No. 1.		"	14 50	14 75
prime,		"		13 00
Beeswax, white,		pound	37	40
yellow,		"	28	34
Cheese, new milk,		"	10	12
Bone Manure,		bushel		35
in casks,		"		40
Feathers, northern, geese,		pound		
southern, geese,		"	37	46
Flax. (American)		"	9	12
Fish, Cod, Grand Bank,		quintal	3 87	4 00
Bay,		"		
Mackerel, No. 1		barrel	14 50	
Flour, Genesee, cash,		"	6 50	6 75
Baltimore, Howard street,		"	6 50	6 75
Richmond canal,		"	6 62	6 75
Alexandria wharf,		"	6 50	
Rye,		"	5 50	5 75
Meal, Indian, in hhds.		"	4 37	4 50
Grain: Corn, northern yellow,		bushel		1 00
southern flat, yellow,		"	90	91
white,		"	86	88
Rye, northern,		"		1 15
Barley,		"	80	85
Oats, northern, (prime)		"		65
Hay, best English, per ton,			18 00	20 00
Eastern screwed,			13 00	14 00
Hops, 1st quality,		pound	16	17
2d quality,		"	14	15
Lard, Boston, 1st sort,		"	12	14
southern, 1st sort,		"	12	13
Leather, Philadelphia city tannage,		"	29	30
do. country do.		"	25	27
Baltimore city tannage,		"	26	28
do. dry hides,		"	24	25
New York red, light,		"	22	24
Boston, do. slaughter,		"	22	23
Boston dry hides,		"	21	23
Lime, best sort,		cask	80	85
Oil, Sperm, Spring and Summer,		gallon		
Winter,		"	1 15	1 20
Whale, refined,		"	50	60
Linseed, American,		"	75	80
Neat's Foot,		"	95	1 00
Plaster Paris, per ton of 2200 lbs.			2 75	3 00
Pork, extra clear,		barrel	26 00	
clear,		"	24 00	25 00
Mess,		"	20 00	21 00
Seeds; Herd's Grass,		bushel	2 50	2 75
Red Top, southern,		"	85	1 00
northern,		"		1 50
Canary,		"		
Hemp,		"	2 62	3 00
Flax,		"	1 75	1 87
Red Clover, northern,		pound		
Southern Clover, none,		"		
Soap, American, No. 1,		"	6	7
" No. 2,		"	5	6
Tallow, tried,		"	13	14
Teazles, 1st sort,		pr M.	3 00	3 50
Wool, prime, or Saxony Fleeces,		pound		
American, full blood, washed,		"		
do. 3-4ths do.		"		
do. 1-2 do.		"		
do. 1-4 and common,		"		
Northern pulled. Pulled superfine,		"		
No. 1,		"		
No. 2,		"		
No. 3,		"		

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southern and western,	"	12	13
Pork, whole hogs,	"	10	11
Poultry, per lb.,	"		
Butter, tub,	"	17	20
lump,	"	22	24
Eggs,	dozen	18	21
Potatoes, Chenango,	bushel	65	70
white,	"	37	50
Apples,			
Russets,	"	4 00	4 50
Cider,	"	3 00	3 25
refined,	"	5 00	6 00

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MISCELLANEOUS.

[From the Edinburgh Philosophical Journal.]

ON THE PROBABLE DURATION OF HUMAN LIFE.

Dr Caspar, of Berlin, in his valuable work entitled "Der wahrscheinliche Lebensdaur des Menschen," &c., 1835, after having examined the current opinions as to the average duration of human life, and as to the most satisfactory method of ascertaining such a result, announces his own doctrine in the following proposition: *the proportion of births to the population in any place expresses almost exactly the medium or average duration of life there.*

For example, suppose that this proportion is in the ratio of 1 to 28, then the average life of the inhabitants of the place will be found to be 38 years.

If this rule be correct, it must follow that the duration of life increased and diminished in a population according as their fecundity is greater or less; so that man, if not as an individual, at least as a member of the mass, may be said to have it in his power to lengthen or abridge his life.

This, if true, is indeed a proposition of great importance in political economy.

To prove that the mortality is in a direct ratio with the fecundity of any population, and consequently, that government seeing that the force of states consists not so much in the mere number as on the strength, fecundity, and longevity of their inhabitants, ought not to favor or encourage an over abundant population, the author has collected together a vast number of facts, and for this purpose has drawn up tables of the mortality, not only in Prussia, but also in Britain, France, and Belgium.

From these researches he comes to the conclusion that everywhere the mortality is directly proportional to the fecundity of the population.

This doctrine, if confirmed by future inquiries, may, to a certain extent, reconcile the opinions of Malthus and his opponents, as it shows us that nature herself tends to remedy the evil of a redundant population.

Dr Caspar gives a valuable table of the mortality in Berlin for twelve years, from 1817 to 1829, which comprises nearly 70,000 deaths in nearly 2,000,000 inhabitants.

The following are a few interesting data which are derivable from his researches.

The longevity of the female, is greater than that of the male sex.

The age of puberty carries off 8 per cent. more of the female than of the male sex.

The proportion of deaths of women in labor is 1 in 108.

It has been an erroneous, although hitherto a very prevalent notion, that the climacteric age of a woman has a marked influence in increasing the mortality of the female sex.

This opinion has been shown to be incorrect by several statistical writers, and the researches of Dr Caspar confirm the accuracy of their statements. On the whole, therefore, we may assert that the longevity of the female is greater than that of the male sex.

It is also worthy of notice that of stillborn infants, there are more of the male than of the female sex.

Dr Caspar proceeds to show that the medium or average duration of life has increased considerably in most European cities of late years. In London this increase is great, for it would seem that, within the last century, probably life has increased by twenty years.

At Geneva again, in the 16th century one-half of the infants born there died, we are told, before their fifth year; whereas, in the present day, it would appear that this half reaches nearly 43 years of age. A similar remark may be made as to the increased length of life at Berlin.

Dr Caspar treats pretty fully on the influence of pursuits and occupations on the duration of human life; and from his inquiries it appears that clergymen are on the whole, the longest, and medical men are the shortest livers. The different classes may be arranged, in respect to longevity, as follows:

	Medium Longevity.
Clergymen	65 years.
Merchants	62 do.
Clerks	61 do.
Farmers	61 do.
Military men	59 do.
Lawyers	58 do.
Artists	57 do.
Medical men	56 do.

Another important agent or influence on the probable duration of life, is *marriage*. It is proved by the researches of our author that the marriage state is favorable to longevity, and especially in reference to the male sex.

The influence of poverty and destitution in shortening the medium duration of life is well known. Dr Caspar gives some tables of mortality which prove the sad contrast in this respect between the poor and the affluent. From these it would seem that the medium age of the nobility in Germany may be stated at about 50 years, whereas that of the paupers is as low as 32 years.

The last chapter of the work treats of the influence of the fecundity of a population upon its mortality. Dr Caspar shows by a vast number of documents, that "the mortality in any population is always in exact ratio to its fecundity," or in other words, "the more prolific the people is, the greater, usually, is the mortality among them."

He alludes to the difference, in this respect, in the different districts in England; and maintains that wherever the number of births is highest, there the mortality is greatest at the same time.

The same result is derivable from statistical investigations in Belgium, France, and other countries.

Dr Caspar concludes his work by embodying the general principles of his researches in the following conclusions:

1. The proportion of births to the actual stationary population of any place expresses, or is relative to, the medium duration of life in that population.

2. The female sex enjoys, at every period of life, except at puberty, at which epoch the mortality is rather greater among young females, a greater longevity than the male sex.

3. Pregnancy and labor occasion indeed a considerable loss of life; but this loss disappears or is lost in the general mass.

4. The so-called climacteric periods of life do not seem to have any influence on the longevity of either sex.

5. The medium duration of life at the present time, is in Russia about 21 years, in Prussia 29, in Switzerland 34, in France 36, in Belgium 36, and in England 38 years.

6. The medium duration of life has in recent times, increased very greatly in most cities in Europe.

7. In reference to the influence of professions or occupations on life, it seems that ecclesiastics are, on the whole, the longest, and medical men are the shortest livers; military men are nearly between the two extremes, but yet proportionally, they, more frequently than others, reach very advanced years.

8. The mortality is very generally greater in manufacturing than in agricultural districts.

9. Marriage is decidedly favorable to longevity.

10. The mortality among the poor is always greater than among the wealthier classes.

11. The mortality in a population appears to be always proportionate to its fecundity,—as the number of births increase so does the number of deaths at the same time.

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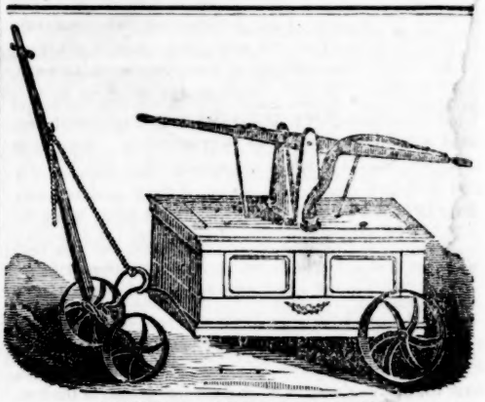

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